





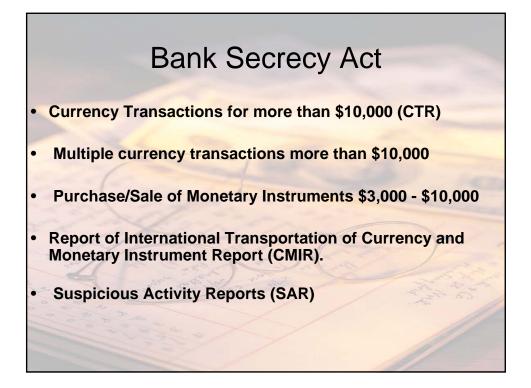
How big of a problem is Money Laundering?

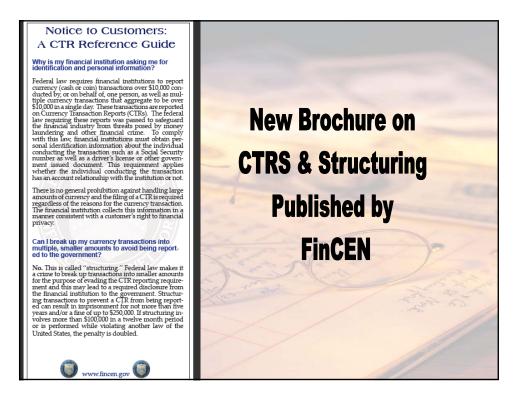




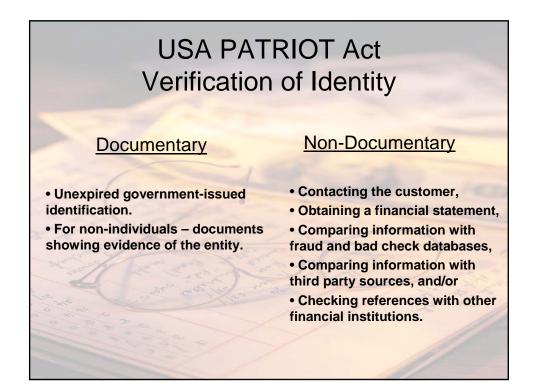


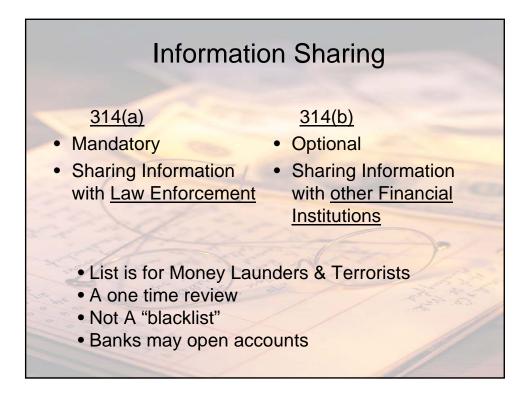
















OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS AND BLOCKED PERSONS

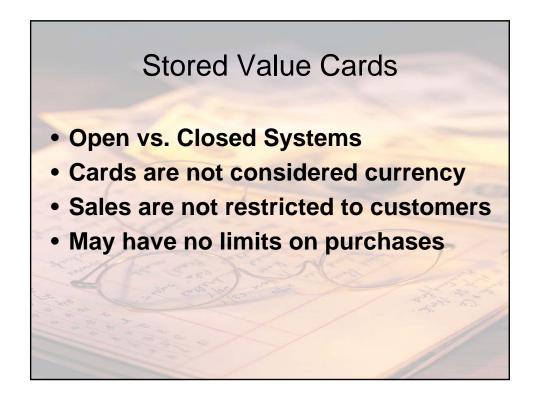
July 29, 2003

SALAH, Mohammad Abdel Hamid Halil (a.k.a. AHMAD, Abu; a.k.a AHMED, Abu; SALAH, Mohammad Abd El-Hamid Khalil; a.k.a SALAH, Muhammad A.), 9229 South Thomas, <u>Bridgeview</u>, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2578 Bridgeview, Illinois 60455, U.S.A.; P.O. Box 2616, Bridgeview, Illinois 60455-6616, U.S.A.; Israel; DOB 30 May 1953; SSN 342-52-7612; Passport No. 024296248 (U.S.A.) (individual) [SDT]

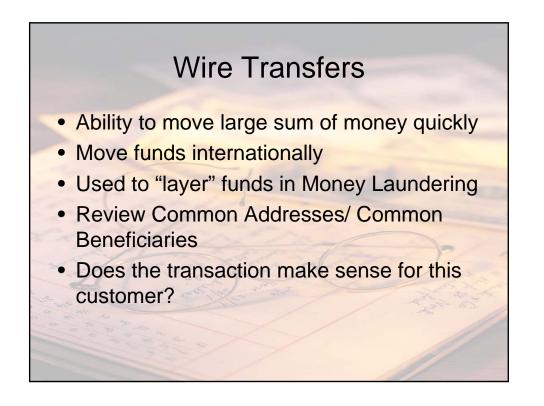
It is simply illegal for any U.S. financial institution to process a transaction for someone on the OFAC list, regardless of whether the bank is aware that the person is on the list or not.











Bottom Line

- Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) are reviewed by Law Enforcement
- Law Enforcement uses SARs to track illegal proceeds, solve crimes and identify terrorism
- Banks need to know their customers and the nature of their activity
- To determine if the activity is suspicious and whether Law Enforcement should be notified

